

LAPITSKIY, M. A. & MEDEDOV, A. M.

"Assembly Devices for the S-80 Tractor," Moscow 1950, 1 copy.

DOMBRACHEVA, Ye.P.; KOZLOV, A.M.; KRICHVSKIY, M.Ye.; LAPITSKIY, M.A.;
LISTOVSKIY, N.D.; LUKANOV, M.A.; MANUKOV, N.P.; MICHURINA, V.V.;
POLYACHENKO, A.V.; TIMOFYEV, N.A.; TSVETKOV, V.S.; CHISTYAKOV,
V.D.; KOPEYKIN, P.A., inzh., red.; KRYUKOV, V.L., red.; KOBILYAKOV,
L.M., red.; ZUBRILINA, E.P., tekhn. red.

[Practices in tractor repair] Opyt remonta traktorov. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 301 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

LAPITSKIY, Mikhail Andreyevich; ASTVATSATUROV, Gayk Gareginovich;
KOZLOV, A.M., retsenzent; LOSEV, V.N., inzh., retsenzent;
KOPHYKIN, P.A., inzh., red.; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Equipment for dismounting, assembling, and adjusting diesel
tractors] Oborudovanie dlia razborki, sborki i regulirovki
dizel'nykh traktorov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashi-
nostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 139 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ASTVATSATUROV, G.G., inzh.;
 BARABANOV, V.Ye., inzh.; BARYKOV, G.A., inzh.; BISNOVATYY, S.I.,
 inzh.; GALAYEVA, L.M., inzh.; GAL'PERIN, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
 GAL'CHENKO, I.I., inzh.; GONCHAR, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
 DEGTYAREV, I.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; DYADYUSHKO, V.P., inzh.;
 YERMAKOV, I.N., inzh.; ZHOTKEVICH, T.S., inzh.; ZUSMANOVICH, G.G.,
 inzh.; KAZAKOV, V.K., inzh.; KOZLOV, A.M., inzh.; KOROLEV, N.A.,
 inzh.; KRIVENKO, P.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAPITSKIY, M.A., inzh.;
 LEBEDEV, K.S., inzh.; LIBERMAN, A.R., inzh.; LIVSHITS, L.G., kand.
 tekhn. nauk; LOSEV, V.N., inzh.; LUKANOV, M.A., inzh.; LYUBCHENKO,
 A.M., inzh.; MAMEDOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MATVEYEV, V.A.,
 inzh.; ORANSKIY, N.N., inzh.; POLYACHENKO, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk;
 POPOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; PUSTOVALOV, I.I., inzh.;
 PYTCHENKO, P.I., inzh.; PYATETSKIY, B.G., inzh.; RABOCHIY, L.G.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk; ROL'BIN, Ye.M., inzh.; SELIVANOV, A.I., doktor
 tekhn. nauk; SEMENOV, V.M., inzh.; SKOROKHOD, I.I., inzh.; SLABODCHIKOV,
 V.I., inzh.; STORCHAK, I.M., inzh.; STRADYMOV, F.Ya., kand. tekhn.
 nauk; SUKHINA, N.V., inzh.; TIMOFEYEV, N.D., inzh.; FEDOSOV, I.M.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk; FILATOV, A.G., inzh.; KHODOV, L.P., inzh.;
 KHROMETSKIY, P.A., inzh.; TSVETKOV, V.S., inzh.; TSEYTLIN, B.Ye.,
 inzh.; SHARAGIN, A.M., inzh.; CHISTYAKOV, V.D., inzh.; BUD'KO, V.A.,
 red.; PESTYAKOV, A.I., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.
 (Continued on next card)

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N.— (continued) Card 2.

[Manual on the repair of machinery and tractors] Spravochnik po
remontu mashinno-traktornogo parka. Pod red. A.I.Selivanova.
Moskva, Sel'khozizdat. Vols.1-2. 1962. (MIRA 15:6)
(Agricultural machinery—Maintenance and repair)
(Tractors—Maintenance and repair)

LAPITSKIY, M.A.: KHODOV, L.P.

Increase in the durability of transmission housings of DT-54 and T-75 tractors. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 31 no. 12:34-35 D '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

(Tractors--Transmission devices)

POGORELYY, I.P.; LAPITSKIY, M.A.; LUKANOV, M.A.; ASTVATSATUROV, G.G.;
TSVETKOV, V.S.; LOSEV, V.N.; CHUNIKHIN, V.N.; KOZLOV, A.M.;
CHERKASOV, Yu.I.; KHODOV, L.P.; KLIMENKO, A.K.

[Technology of the dismantling, assembly and adjustment of the mechanisms of DT-54 and DT-54A tractors with technical charts for the repair of major parts] Tekhnologiya razborki, sborki i regulirovki mekhanizmov traktorov DT-54 i DT-54A s tekhnologicheskimi kartami remonta vazhneishikh detalei. Moskva, Biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1963. 565 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Perovo. Gosudarstvennyy Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskii institut remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka.

LERNER, E.N.; BIBILEYSHVILI, Sh.I.; LAPITSKIY, M.A.

Electric activity of the brain in experimental intracerebral
hematomas and in thermocoagulation of cerebral vessels.

Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no. 12:1792-1798 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.S.
Chetverikov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey, Moskva.

LERNER, E.N.; LAPITSKIY, M.A.

Effect of aminazine in experimental intracerebral herpetoses;
electrophysiological study. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 66 no.1:70-
77 '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.S.
Chetverikov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey, Moskva. Submitted April 28, 1964.

LAPITSKIY, M.M., inzhener

Drying weed for gas producers and stopping water reservoir pollution with gasification waste products. Stal' 15 no.5:471
My '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Omutninskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Gas producers) (Lumber--Drying)

ANUFRIYEV, Viktor Illarionovich; PSHONIK, Lazar' Mikhaylovich;
EVENCHIK, Vladimir Nikolayevich; LAPITSKIY, Nikolay Petrovich;
KASHTANOV, F., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Manual for foremen and workers of mixed brigades operating on
a business accounting basis] V pomoshch' brigadiru i rabochim
kompleksnykh khozraschetnykh brigad konechnoi produktsii.
Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red.proizvodstvennoi lit-ry, 1960.
130 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Construction industry--Finance)

LAPITSKIY, N.

Regulating structures without stone. Rech. transp. 21 no.10:
50 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Bobruyskogo tekhnicheskogo uchastka.

(Rivers--Regulation)

LAPITSKIY, P., inzh., mekhanizatsii

Modernization of the floating crane made by the Riga Machine Plant.
Rech. transp. 20 no.11:13 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Gomel'skiy port.

(Floating cranes)

LAPITSKIY, P.

Modernizing the method for fast lowering of the boom of the
RM3 crane. Rech. transp. 23 no.12:40 D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Gomel'skogo porta.

LAPITSKIY, S.

Rails and wheels. IUn.tekh. 3 no.2:54-56 P '59.

(Car-wheels)

(Railroads--Rails)

(MIRA 12:1)

LAPITSKIY, S.I., kandidat pedagogicheskikh nauk.

Engineering in school technical clubs. Politekh.obuch. no.4:59-63
Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

(Technical education)

IAPITSKIY, S.I.

Useful advice. Fiz.v shkole 16 no.5:68-70 S-O '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Sverdlovsk.
(Physics--Experiments)

LAPITSKIY, S.I.

Shaping plastics by scrapers. Fiz. v shkole 17 no.1:
69 Ja-P '57.

(MLRA 10:2)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Sverdlovsk.
(Plastics)

LAPITSKIY, S. K.

"Outside Class Work as a Means of Developing Student Interest in Physics and Engineering."
Izvestiya Pedagog. Sov., Moscow Central Pedagogical Inst, 11 Feb 54. Dissertation (Moskva, Moskva
Moskva Moscow, 2 Feb 54)

SO: SUN 186, 19 Aug 1954

RELOZERSKIY, Leonid Konstantinovich; SMIRNOV, Georgiy Pavlovich;
LAPITSKIY, Sh.A., retsenzent; NEZNAMOVA, Ye.N., red.; BORISHCHEVA,
M.M., red.; CHICHERIN, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Stitching and bookbinding machines] Broshirovochno-perepletnye
mashiny. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1960. 551 p.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Bookbinding--Equipment and supplies)

LAPITSKIY, Sh.M., inzhener.

Combining operations in printing pamphlets for mass distribution. Poligr.proizv. no.3:16-18 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Printing industry)

LAPITSKIY, Sh.M.

Domestic combined notebook and ruling machine. Bum.prom. 29
no.12:13-16 D '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey Leningradskogo filiala
NIIPoligrafmash.
(Printing machinery and supplies)

LAPITSKIY, V.A.; LUNEV, L.V.; FRIDMAN, O.A.; YEKASEV, B.A.

Slag plastics and products made from them. Stroi. mat. 10
no.1:9-10 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

LAPITSKIY, V.A. [Lapyts'kyi, V.A.]; KAMENSKIY, I.V. [Kamens'kyi, I.V.]

Furan plastics, a new heat and chemically resistant material.
Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:24-25 J1-S '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

FRIDMAN, O.A.; LAPITSKIY, V.A. [Lapyts'kyi, V.A.]; ZADONTSEV, B.G. [Začontsev, B.H.]; KONYUCHENKO, V.S.

Large machinery parts made from glass plastics. Khim.prom. [Ukr.]
no.2:60-62 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 39735-06 [doi:10.1016/j.jvol.2016.04.004](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jvol.2016.04.004) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jvol.2016.04.004>

ACC NR: AP6006538

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/65/000/911/0013/0016

AUTHORS: Kamenskiy, I. V.; Lapitskiy, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis and study of furfural-furfuramide polymers and of plastics based on them

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 11, 1965, 13-16

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, thermoplastic material, thermosetting material, polymer chemistry, condensation reaction, furane resin

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the results of producing and studying thermo-setting polymers⁴⁴⁵⁵ from the thermal-condensation products of furfural in the presence of furfuramide. Condensation is accelerated as the molar ratios of the reagents approach 1:1 (see Fig. 1). The furfuramide polymer (FD)^F behaves as a thermoplastic product up to 300C, while polymers FF-1^F and FF-2^F are thermosetting (see Fig. 2). The optimum conditions for making molded articles are determined. A molding composition is 45 pts by wt polymer FF-1 (containing 5% benzosulfo acid), 53 pts by wt mineral filler, and 2 pts by wt of grease. Preheating at 200C for 60

Card 1/2

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.625'375

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ACC NR: AP6006538

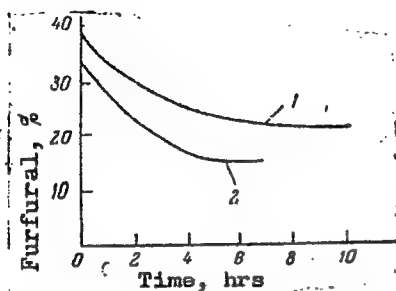


Fig. 1. Variation in free-furfural content in reacting mass in condensation stage: 1 - polymer FF-1; 2 - polymer FF-2.

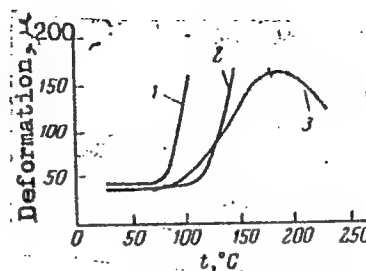


Fig. 2. Thermomechanical curves of FF-1 subjected to preliminary heat treatment: 1 - at 160C for 60 min; 2 - 200C for 30 min; 3 - 200C for 60 min.

min was found to give the best results. The molded articles showed high stability at 20C and at the boiling point in weak and in concentrated solutions of potassium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid. Orig. art. has: 3 graphs and 7 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,07 SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 007

Cord 2/2 15

L 22744-66 EWT(m)/EWP(i) IJP(c) RM
 ACC NR: AP6006353 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0093/0093
 AUTHOR: Kamenskiy, I. V.; Lapitskiy, V. A.; Ukhinov, V. A.; Lomov, Yu.M.; Itinskiy, V. I.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Modification of rubber. Class 39, No. 1780936
 SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 93
 TOPIC TAGS: rubber, furan resin, thermomechanical property, chemical resistant material
 ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes a method for modifying rubber by combining it with resins. To raise both the thermal and chemical resistance of the final product, the use of a resin of the furan series containing an ionic-type catalyst is suggested. The reaction mixture is subjected to thermal treatment at 80--200C. Organic sulfonic acids, metal chlorides and mineral acids are proposed for use as catalysts.
 [LD]
 SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 23Jan63
 Card 1/1 UDC: 678.046.7:547.724.1

LAPITSKIY, V.D.

Surgery in pyloric stenosis. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.6:15-16
Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika Minskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - dotsent I.M.Stel'mashonok)
i 1 klinicheskaya bol'nitsa g.Minska (glavnyy vrach A.I.Shuba).
(PYLORUS--SURGERY)

LAPITSKIY, V.D.

Characteristics of the action, depending on age, of aminazine,
hexonium and tetamon. Zdrav. Bel. 8 no.4:33-35 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Otdeleniye detskoy khirurgii 1-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy
Minska (glavnyy vrach A.I. Shuba) i kafedra farmakologii
Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy -
prof. K.S. Shadurskiy).
(CHLORPROMAZINE) (HEXONIUM) (TETAMON)

LAPITSKIY, V. I., Docent

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Certain Problems of the Effectiveness of Unifying the Power Supply Systems." Moscow Inst of Engineering Economics imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, 27 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

PRUZNER, Saul L'vovich,; LAPITSKIY, V.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Economics and organization of electric power production] Ekonomika
i organizatsiia energeticheskogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos. energ.
izd-vo, 1958. 333 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Electric power production)

COMMON ELEMENTS																										RARE EARTH ELEMENTS																										METALS AND ALLOYS																										NON-METALS AND COMPOUNDS																										POLYMERS AND COMPOUNDS																										GASES AND LIQUIDS																										SOLIDS AND COMPOUNDS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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<p>Some regularities in the distribution of inclusions in ingots. V. I. Lapitskii and A. A. Garkusha. <i>Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR</i>, No. 11-12, 80-8. — A study was made of the distribution of inclusions in Cr-Ni steel ingots, caused by the deterioration of the channels through which the molten metal flows into the molds. The inclusions have no chance to rise to the top of the ingot because of the rapid chilling of the metal. Surface inclusions are coned. In the lower 1/3 of the ingot and particularly in the lower third, internal inclusions are much smaller than those on the surface and are coned at the bottom of the ingot. The no. of inclusions diminishes with distance of the mold from the main channel. The inclusions serve as centers for the deposition of products of oxidation in the ingot and of MnS.</p> <p>S. L. Madorsky</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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131 AND 140 GORDON

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION INDEX

100 AND 4TH GORDON

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9

Sand inclusions produced by siphoning liquid steel. V
 I. Lapitzkii and A. A. Garkusha. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* 1933, No. 6, 25.
 A metallographic and petrographic investigation of
 nonmetallic inclusions in steel, cast by the siphoning
 method, showed that these inclusions came mostly from
 the refractory lining of the siphon. The inclusions are
 nonuniform in structure and the effect of their interaction
 with the nonmetallic impurities in the steel diminish from
 the periphery to the center of the inclusions. Substituting
 a more thermally stable lining in the siphon decreased the
 amt. of inclusions in the castings. S. L. Madorosky

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

80000 510000 520000 530000 540000 550000 560000 570000 580000 590000 600000 610000 620000 630000 640000 650000 660000 670000 680000 690000 700000 710000 720000 730000 740000 750000 760000 770000 780000 790000 800000 810000 820000 830000 840000 850000 860000 870000 880000 890000 900000 910000 920000 930000 940000 950000 960000 970000 980000 990000

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>The distribution of chromium between the metal and basic slag. V. I. Lapitskiy. <i>Tsvetnaya i Prakt. Met.</i> No. 8, 42-7 (1937).—The distribution of Cr between the slag (ΣCr) and the metal [Cr] was studied from the following slag components: ΣFeO, ΣCaO, ΣSiO₂, ΣMnO, ΣRO and ΣP₂O₅. The ratio of (ΣCr)/[Cr] at the same C content is higher for basic than for acid slags. It increases with a decrease of Mn. The ratio (ΣMnO)/[Mn] is considerably higher than (ΣCr)/[Cr] owing to the more energetic oxidation of Mn. (ΣCr)/[Cr] increases with an increase of (ΣCaO)/ΣSiO₂. The relation between Cr distribution and (ΣFeO) can be expressed by $(\Sigma Cr)/[Cr] = 0.136 \sqrt{(\Sigma FeO)}$. No relation was found between percentage of Si and (ΣCr)/[Cr].</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B. Z. Kamie</p>																									
<p>ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

CROSS REFERENCE		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES		CROSS REFERENCE	
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1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242</

Melting steel for drill pipes with various types of Khalliv for cast iron. V. I. Lopatski and A. M. Poyarkov. *Techn. Prikl. Mekh.* No. 10-11, 31-7 (1930).—The object of the expts. was to select slightly alloyed steel with improved mech. properties for pipes used in deep drilling, to develop a method for the production of this steel from the Khalliv slag Fe in an open-hearth furnace, to roll ingots for 4-in. drill pipes, to develop a proper heat-treatment of the pipes and to analyze the prodn. Cast iron (contg. C 4.30-4.82, Si 0.23-0.68, Mn 0.39-0.80, P 0.242-0.258, S 0.012-0.027, Cr 2.01-2.23 and Ni 0.77-0.88%) 5500, scrap Fe 6000, Fe ore 600, limestone 700 and bauxite 175 kg. were charged into a 10-ton open-hearth furnace. The temp. of the initial p. of melting was 1200-300°; of the final stage, 1420-40°. The product satisfies all requirements for deep-drilling pipes. Its chem. compn. is C 0.44-0.50, Mn 0.51-0.80, Si 0.18-0.31, P 0.021-0.04, S 0.024-0.028, Cr 0.13-0.27 and Ni 0.32-0.63%. In latn. expts. increase of Fe oxides did not lower the m. p. of slags either rich or poor in Cr_2O_3 . This is attributed to the unfavorable ratio $FeO:SiO_2$. Increase of Al_2O_3 in the slag to above 7% had no effect on the m. p. of the slag. Lowering the m. p. of slag contg. Al_2O_3 15-20% (if the sum of SiO_2 , FeO , MnO and CaO is taken as 100%) due to the binding of CaO with Al_2O_3 . A 23.0-0.38% increase of silica in the slag lowered the m. p. by about 150° (regardless of the concn. of Cr_2O_3). Addn. of 10-15% of soda contg. Al_2O_3 21.8, SiO_2 48.4, FeO 23.5 and $K_2O + Na_2O$ 4.7% lowered the m. p. of the slag by 80-120°. A 10-15% addn. of bauxite lowered the m. p. of slags considerably. The m. p. of Cr slags must be regarded as the m. p. of the low-melting mass which contains hard particles of Cr. This temp. depends on the contents of SiO_2 , CaO , $(FeO + MnO)$ and Al_2O_3 . A triangular diagram of the system $CaO-(FeO + MnO)-SiO_2$ was constructed on the basis of the expts.

W. R. Henn

LAPITSKIY, V. I.; MEDZHIBOZHSKIY, M. Ya.

Mbr., Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute, c-1948-.

Cand. Technical Sci.

"Irregularities in the properties of slag in the vat of basic open hearth furnaces," Stal' No. 6, 1948.

CA

Inhomogeneity of slag composition in basic open hearths
 V. I. Lapitskiy and M. Ya. Medzhilbozhskiy. *Stal* 8, 526-530 (1948). - The purpose of this investigation was to study the compn. of slag at its various levels. Slag samples were withdrawn from the furnace with a special app. which sampled the slag simultaneously at 4 levels. At the same time temp. readings were made at the slag surface and metal surface, and the viscosity of the slag at the sampled levels was detd. The total thickness of the slag was 100-180 mm, with a mean of 140-150 mm. The bulk of the samples were taken before adding FeSi when the C content was 0.15-0.25% but addnl. samples were taken at other periods. From bottom to top, i.e., from the metal slag to the slag-air interface, the FeO increased and the FeO decreased successively. In the same direction the color of the slag darkened, the fusion temp. of the slag decreased, and the pH decreased. The difference in FeO content of the bottom and top levels increased with the basicity of the slag. Contrary to the accepted view, the rate of C oxidation increased with the Ca ferrite stability. This is explained by the difference in Ca ferrite stability which diminishes from top to bottom layer. The difference in the slag compn. at various levels is essential for the reactions in the metal phase because only owing to the Fe oxide gradient in the slag can O from the atm. penetrate the metal.
 M. Hosh

LAPITSKIY, V. I. Docent

"Some Problems of Pouring Steel Ingots." Sub 18 Oct 51, Moscow Inst of Steel
ineni I. V. Stalin. For Technical Ser.

Dissertation presented for science and engineering degree in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

LAPITSKIY, V. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

471

Zakharov, N.N., Kheyster, I.M., Lapitskiy, V. I., Murav'yev, M.S.,
Demchenko, M.N., Vecherin, Ya. P., Sventitskiy, M.A.

Organizatsiya, planirovaniye i ekonomika vspomogatel'nykh khozyaystv
mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (Organization, Planning, and
Economics of Auxiliary Services in the Machine Building Plant)
Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 328 p. 15,000 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): Satel', E.A.; Ed. (inside book): Sirotin, M.A.,
Engineer; Reviewers: Borisov, G.S., Engineer (Part 1);
Trekhov, M.I., Engineer (Part 2); Berman, M.M., Engineer
(Part 3); Malyutin, N.K., Economist (Part 4); Shebalin,
V.M., Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Model', B.I.; Managing Ed. for
Literature on Economics and Organization of Machine Building:
Saksaganskiy, T.D.

PURPOSE: This book is a textbook for undergraduates taking the
"Organization and Planning of Machine-Building Industry" course
in engineering economics institutes, as well as by engineering
personnel of machine-building plants.

Card 1/14

Organization, Planning, and Economics (Cont.)

471

COVERAGE: This book is one in a series of textbooks prepared by the "Economics and Organization of the Machine-building Department" of the Moscow Institute of Engineering Economics, imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. Part I (Maintenance) is written by N.N. Zakharov, candidate of technical sciences, docent; Part II (Power), by I.M. Kheyster, candidate of technical sciences, docent; Part III (Equipment), by M.S. Murav'yev, candidate of technical sciences, docent; Part IV (Supply) by M.N. Demchenko, candidate of technical sciences, docent; Part V (Transportation) by M.N. Demchenko, Ya. P. Vecherin, and M.A. Sventitskiy. The following aspects are discussed: organization, planning, economics of maintenance, power, equipment, transportation, warehouses, and the question of supply operations in a machine-building plant.

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Card 2/14

LAPITSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MARINOV, A.I., inzh.; OYKS, G.N.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; OLEKSENEKO, V.V., inzh.; ORLOV, V.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; HUDICHEV, K.P., inzh.; STUPAR', N.I., kand.
tekhn. nauk, dots.

Reducing the inhomogeneity of large rimming steel ingots (up to
18 t.). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.2:19-33 F '58.

(MIRA 11:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut, Moskovskiy institut
stali i zavod "Zaporozhstal'."

(Steel ingots)

V.I. LAPITSKIY

AUTHOR: Gulyayev, B.B.
 TITLE: Conference on Crystallization of Metals (Soveshchaniye po Kristallizatsii metallov)
 PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, No. 4, pp. 153-155 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was held at the Institut mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the Academy of Sciences) on June 28-31, 1958. About 400 people in the field of metallography and the physical and metallurgical aspects of the crystallization of metals, heat physical chemistry, mathematical physics and other related subjects. In addition to Soviet participants, foreign visitors included Professor D. Cziki (East Germany) and M.I. Chvorinov (Czechoslovakia). This conference on crystallization of metals was the fourth conference relating to the general problem of the theory of foundry processes.

Crystallization of Steel and Alloys with Special Properties. The following papers were presented:
 V.I. Lapitskiy, M.I. Stupak, K.P. Rudakov - "Reduction of Non-uniformities of Large Castings (up to 20 t) Made of Blasting Steel"; V.K. Novitskiy, A.B. Mikul'shin and V.V. Bilov - "Influence of Internal Crystallization on the Structure and Properties of Steel Ingots"; M.I. Chvorinov (Czechoslovakia) - "On the Crystallization of Steel"; A.P. Zvonov - "Crystallization of Continuously Cast Ingot and Influence on it of the Properties of Liquid Steel"; L.I. Korosenskiy and O.B. Zigel - "Influence of Movement of the Metal in the Liquid Core on the Crystallization of Steel Ingots and Castings"; B.M. Gulin, A.A. Novikova and B.B. Gulyayev - "Crystallization and Mechanical Properties of Steels at Elevated Temperatures"; V.Ye. Meynart - "Influence of Shock of Solidification of Ingots"; G.P. Smolny - "Thermal Strain of Steel in the Process of Crystallization"; V.G. Ginzburg and P. Kamanov - "Crystallization of Steel with Problems of Formation of the Primary Structure of structure of pouring";
 The features of crystallization of castings made of alloys with special properties and of austenitic steels were dealt with in the following papers:
 I.I. Gornov - "Influence of Inoculation on the Structure and on the Physico-mechanical Properties of High-alloy Steels"; A.P. Zvonov, V.V. Bilov, N.F. Lashko and M.I. Stupak - "Occurrence of Non-uniformities in High-temperature alloys during crystallization and Heat Treatment" and "Experimental investigation of the Process of Crystallization of Cast Blades Made of Refractory Alloys"; A.M. Kufarov considered the process of recrystallization of steel.

Card 6/10

Card 7/10

LAPITSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; STUPAR', N.I., dotsent;

~~STUPEL', S.I., inzh.~~; TARAPAY, M.A., inzh.; TIMOFEYEV, V.L., inzh.;
YAKOVLEV, Yu.N., inzh.

Certain problems in the preparation of steel ingots for wheels.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.met. no.5:21-28 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod im. K.
Libknekhta.

(Steel ingots)

18(3)

AUTHORS:

Baptizanskiy, V. I., Dubrovskiy, Yu. A., SOV/163-59-1-6/50
Lapitskiy, V. I., Poyarkov, A. M., Rostovtsev, S. T.,
Sesyuk, G. S., Ogryzkin, Ye. M.

TITLE:

Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen-blast Converters (Peredel vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konvertere s kislородnym dut'yem). Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast (Soobshcheniye I. Peredel vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konvertere s bokovym kombinirovannym dut'yem)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 25-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The results obtained by the investigations carried out in the steel melting laboratory of the DMI from 1956-1957 are presented. The collaborators of the IChM AS UkrSSR assisted in the recording of the case histories of the heats, and in the selection and analysis of metal and slag samples. In the IChM AS UkrSSR in collaboration with the DMI the converting of Kerch pig iron in the laboratory furnace was investigated. For this purpose the 0.9-1.0 t laboratory converter was adapted to combined lateral blasting. The converter had a capacity of

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Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen-
blast Converters. Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in
a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast

SOV/163-59-1-6/50

0.85 m³, the depth of the metal bath was 355 mm. Pig iron of the following composition was converted: 3.4 % C-3.8 % C, 1.3-1.8 % P, 1.0-1.3 % Mn, 1.10-0.5 % Si, 0.08-0.20 % S, 0.10-0.25 % V. The pig iron had been melted in a cupola furnace. Previous to converting it had a temperature of 1,140-1,200°. Limestone was added to a percentage of 13-15 of the charge weight. A special device permitted to add the fluxing agents at any moment without interruption of the converting process. In the experiments with combined blasting the air was supplied to the converter through 4 tuyères with a diameter of 40 mm at a pressure of 0.15-0.25 atmospheres excess pressure by a centrifugal blower with a capacity of 50-60 m³/min. The oxygen was supplied through two special copper tubes mounted within the tuyères under 6-10 atmospheres excess pressure. The flow rate of oxygen varied between 1.7-4.2 m³/min the oxygen consumption per ton being 15-25 m³. In this investigation special interest was given to problems of slag formation and of early dephosphorization. Several

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Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen-
blast Converters. Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in
a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast

SOV/163-59-1-6/50

methods of blast arrangement were studied. The best results were obtained with the second test series where the inclination of the tuyères was reduced to 0-5° (from the horizontal) and the flow rate was reduced by closing two tuyères. These measures lead to quite respectable results. A comparison with information from publications (Refs 8-10) showed that the formation of slag with a high solution value and the oxidation of the phosphorus proceeds much faster in a converter with a combined air-oxygen blast than in a converter with only bottom or lateral air blast. In converters with combined blast it is possible to produce a slag with a P_2O_5 content

meeting the specifications and an ingot steel with a low nitrogen and phosphorus content ($\leq 0.04\%$) without any considerable overconverting. The experiments showed that the following measures must be taken in order to accelerate slag formation and dephosphorization: 1) During the initial stage of the process (25-30 % of the total time) the blast must be directed onto the metal surface or into the upper layer of the bath.

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Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen- SOV/163-59-1-6/50
blast Converters. Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in
a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast

2) A well calcined limestone must be used and it must be given
in portions at certain intervals. There are 10 references,
5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk
Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958

Card 4/4

18(3)

AUTHORS:

Baptizanskiy, V. I., Dubrovskiy, Yu. A., SOV/163-59-1-7/50
Lapitskiy, V. I., Poyarkov, A. M., Rostovtsev, S. T.,
Ses'yuk, G. S., Ogryzkin, Ye. M.

TITLE:

Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in an Oxygen-blast Converter (Peredel vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konvertere s kislородnym dut'yem). Communication II. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron by Top Blasting (Soobshcheniye II. Peredel vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konvertere s verkhnim kislородnym dut'yem)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 28-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This investigation was carried out with water cooled blast tuyeres with a diameter of 8-10 mm, blasting oxygen with a purity of 94-98 % under 5-8 atmospheres excess pressure into the converter. The rate of oxygen supply varied between 3.3-6.1 m³/min, the average oxygen consumption for the last heats was 70 m³/ton. Limestone and for some heats pig iron with a bauxite content of 1.5-2.0 % were used as a fluxing agent. For the last heats limestone-ore briquettes with an

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Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in an Oxygen- SOV/163-59-1-7/50
blast Converter. Communication II. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron by
Top Blasting

ore content of about 50 % were used. The fluxing agents were added in portions, 3 to 4 times, in intervals of 1.5-4.0 minutes. All in all 12 experimental heats were prepared. It appeared from the results that the course of slag formation and of dephosphorization in converting high-phosphorus pig iron in a converter with a top oxygen blast are essentially dependent upon the following factors: 1) Upon the iron oxide constituent in the primary slag. 2) Upon the oxygen supply and the rate of oxygen consumption by the heat. Both factors are determined by the circulation in the heat. 3) Upon the state and the composition of the slag constituents. 4) Upon the thickness of the solid phase layer in the converter during the initial stage of converting. 5) Upon the temperature conditions during blasting. The experiments showed that 1) If high-phosphorus pig iron is converted in oxygen top-blast converters the formation of a basic slag with a high solution value, which can be brought up to the specified P_2O_5 content can be guaranteed at the beginning of blasting (by adding up

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Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in an Oxygen- SOV/163-59-1-7/50
blast Converter. Communication II. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron by
Top Blasting

to 15 % of limestone). By the same way an early dephosphorization may be ensured and thus a metal with a phosphorus content of less than 0.1 % at a high carbon concentration (1-1.5 %) can be produced. This may be achieved without using fluor-spar or rabbling the slag. 2) In converters of such a type carbon steel can be produced from basic Bessemer pig iron with a low phosphorus content (< 0.05 %) and a low nitrogen content. This may be achieved by stopping the process at the specified carbon content. 3) The formation of a slag with a high solution value and the oxidation of phosphorus in a converter with combined lateral blasting (with a separate air and oxygen supply) proceed much faster than in converters with a bottom and lateral air blast. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk
Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958
Card 3/3

LAPITSKIY, V.I

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Donohue is po world literary professor, At

Кристаллизация металлов (Crystallization of Metals). Transactions of the Fourth Conference on the Theory of Casting Processes. Moscow, 1960. 325 p. 3,200 copies printed.

WASHER, LEONARD M. SSER, 1900. 265 p. 21cm. vogue. p. 1-100.

Spetsialnaya Agentya, Abkhazskaya nauka SSSR, Institut matematicheskoye. Krasnodarskaya po
matematicheskoye matematicheskoye.

Prof. Kd.: N. B. Oshurayev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Kd.:
Assoc. Prof. V. B. Pribenikov, Tech. Kd.: S. O. Ykhomirov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and scientific workers. It may also be useful to technical personnel at factories.

the execution of the four

CONTENTS. The book contains the transactions of the fourth conference (1956) on the theory of Gelling Processes and the relations of conformational effects to the hydrolyzation of such reactions (1957). General problems in the synthesis of macromolecular compounds, including the crystallization of conformational species, reactions of metals, including the crystallization of conformational species, alloy steels with special properties, cast iron, and of nonferrous alloys, are also discussed. The book is given to D. E. Chernov and E. T. Ostashev and their associates, B. A. Gulyaev and A. G. Gulyaev for their contributions to the understanding of the basic problems involved in the theory of crystallization of ferrous and nonferrous metals and alloys. Acknowledgment of research on alloy steels in connection with this work. The book is given to the author of the article, crystal formation, E. V. Vashchenko, for his contribution to the theory of crystallization.

Medicament, D. S.; A. A. Deydova, and B. B. Olshteyn. Influence of Alloy Composition on Conditions of the Primary Crystallization of Castings

Demetrius A. D. S., B. P. Polymakov, and Ye. S. Medvedev, Institute of the Crystallization of Iron and Its Alloys

Atsushi, M. O. On the Information Between Solidification and Crystallization Processes

Sells, E. V. - Crystallization of Binary Alloys Subjected to Deep Supercooling

Overman, D. T. Influence of Insoluble Additives on the Crystallization and Structure of Metals

Maynard, V. Ye.—Influence of the Mollifying Agent on the Dislocation of Crust and Rate of Crystallization of an Aqueous Solution of Sodium Sulfate. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1914, 36, 1211.

THAYER, A. K. On the Mechanism of the Crystallization and Metacrylation Processes

IX. CRYSTALLIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION STEEL

Scientifically V. I. V. B. Lurid, A. I. Martynov, G. B. Otkr. V. V. Otkr. V. I. Otkr. K. P. Malchov, and N. I. Stupar. Some ways of lowering the heterogeneity of large ingots of refined steel

Evered, R. I. Structure Formation of Steel 207

Boresky, V. E., A. V. Mikulchik, and V. V. Blyum, Investigation of Lagos With Internal Chills

Barvova-Shubel'm, M. P. Dependence of the Deformation Structure and Properties of Cast Steel on the Microstructure

Ovchinnik, N. N., A. I. Korybina, and B. B. Gulyayev. Investigation of the Mechanical Properties of Steel at Temperatures Close to the Transformation Point.

Topic - Crystallization of a Conscious Image and the Influence

of Hot-Sheet Properties as It
Investigates, and B. T. Poljak, Cooling Regions Securing Minimal

12. In'shakov, A. N. Influence of the Characteristic Features of Thermal Stresses in the Cast of a Plate Ingot in Continuous Casting.

S/148/60/000/006/011/016/XX
A161/A030

AUTHORS: Konovalov, V.S.; Lapitskiy, V.I.

TITLE: The Effect of Chromium on the Formation of Rimming Steel Ingots

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960,
No. 6, pp. 41 - 46

TEXT: Insufficient rimming of chromium containing steel in ingot molds had already been explained by various authors. The effect of chromium was studied in the described experiments. The effect on oxygen content was investigated with additions of ferrochromium into liquid metal; the chemical composition of floating slag and of non-metallic inclusions was analyzed and the changes of the metal composition observed. The results are compared with the data of other papers (Refs. 2 - 4). It was revealed that 90 - 96% of carbides in the metal were iron carbides, and the remainder chromium and manganese carbides. No clear relation could be found between the chromium content and the quantity of the carbides. Considerable quantities of chromium oxide were present in the slag and non-metallic inclusions, which indicated a considerable oxidization of Cr during the ingot formation. Where a low content of Cr is present in iron the oxidization product

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S/148/60/000/006/011/016/XX
A161/A030

The Effect of Chromium on the Formation of Rimming Steel Ingots

is apparently iron chromite FeCr_2O_4 . Its solid particles suspended in solidifying metal drastically restrict its motion and the formation and effervescence of gas bubbles. Iron chromites are chemically active and take part in the formation of a durable "foam" on the metal surface. The "foam" has a low heat conductivity, absorbs chromium oxides and turns rapidly into a solid crust; the crust isolates the metal from the air thus obstructing the access of oxygen from the carbon. It is obvious that the presence of Cr inhibits the formation and separation of gas. The crystallization front apparently develops faster than the growing gas bubbles and they remain in the metal. This explains why ingots of rimming steel with a high Cr content have holes, the thin outer crust being composed of dense metal, and a very loose mid (Fig. 3). The analyses were carried out by Ye.M. Sabilina, L.U. Barash, A.V. Mitroshina and L.S. Tarasova. Conclusions: 1) Cr content of 0.05 - 0.43% in rimming steel does not perceptibly raise the carbides content. 2) The presence of up to 0.25% Cr in rimming steel with a normal manganese content (0.32 - 0.35%) practically does not effect the oxygen content, but the rimming intensity in ingot molds changes from intense to very weak. 3) A considerable quantity of Cr oxidizes during the formation of the ingot. 4) The major cause of the slowdown in the gas formation and gas separation appears to be the oxidization

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A161/A030

The Effect of Chromium on the Formation of Rimming Steel Ingots

of Cr with the formation of iron chromites. This explains the weakened rimming in molds and the porosity of ingots. Note: Apart from this, the formation of solid Cr oxidation products appear to speed up solidification, but this has yet to be verified. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1959

Figure 3: The Cr effect: a - metal with 0.14% C, 0.33% Mn and 0.05% Cr; b - metal with 0.14% C, 0.33% Mn and 0.18% Cr.

Card 3/3

LAPITSKIY, V.I.; SHVORIN, B.I.

Discussing L.A. Melent'ev and E.O. Shteingauz's book "Power
engineering economics in the U.S.S.R." Elek.sta. 31 no.1:
92-93 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Power engineering)

KONOVALOV, V.S.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.

Mechanism of the effect of chromium on the formation of
rimmed steel ingots. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.6:
41-46 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel ingots) (Chromium steel)

YEFIMOV, Viktor Alekseyevich; LAPITSKIY, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk,
retsensent; YAKOVLEV, Yu.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsensent;
DANILIN, V.I., retsensent; DOBROKHOTOV, N.N., akademik, red.;
GROMOV, N.D., red.izd-vs; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn.red.

[Steel ingots; casting and formation of the ingot] Stal'noi
slitok; razlivka stali i formirovanie slitka. Pod red. N.N.Dobro-
khotova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i
tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 356 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. AN USSR (for Dobrokhotov). 2. Nachal'nik Tsentral'noy zavodskoy
laboratorii zavoda "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Danilin).
(Steel ingots)

LAPITSKIY, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHVORIN, B.I., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk

Economics of a 2,400,000 kilowatt state regional electric power
plant. Teploenergetika 8 no.1:11-14 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskii institut.
(Electric power plants)

S/133/62/000/007/003/014
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Goncharov, I.A.; Yem, A.P.; Konovalov, V.S.; Lapitskiy, V.I.;
Marakhovskiy, I.S.; Filonov, V.A.; Khitrik, S.I.; ~~Yaitskiy, A.K.~~

TITLE: Determination of the optimum composition of silico-chromane and its
application in alloying 14XГC (14KhGS) grade steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 7, 1962, 615 - 616

TEXT: Tests were carried out (with the cooperation of A.S. Rabinovich,
G.T. Duzenko, N.V. Pal'chik, M.I. Vaynshtok, P.L. Konstantinov, et al.) on the
application of silicochromane (with 15 - 18% Si, 25 - 40% Mn and 25 - 35% Cr) in
alloying 14KhGS grade steel. (The application of this ternary alloy was pro-
posed by V.F. Mazov, I.S. Marakhovskiy, I.M. Leykin, A.A. Khomutov, A.A. Podgo-
rodetskiy.) Silicochromane for the tests was produced from ferromanganese, ferro-
chrome, ferrosilicon, etc.; the test steel was smelted in a 10-kg induction
furnace and in 15-ton and 220-ton open-hearth furnaces. Besides testing ferro-
chromane with various percentages of the main components, the investigations al-
so covered the possibility of adding this alloy to the steel without its previous

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S/133/62/000/007/003/014
A054/A127

Determination of the optimum composition

reduction. When ferrochromane was added to the bath without previous reduction, the burning out of manganese was 35%, that of silicon 80 - 85%, while, when it was added to the reduced bath the corresponding values were not more than 4 - 5 and 45 - 50%. The burning loss of chrome is not greatly affected by the degree of bath-reduction. By reference to laboratory tests, silicochromane with 32 - 34% Mn, 35 - 36% Si and 18 - 19% Cr was used in the pilot plant tests with a 15-ton open-hearth furnace. In these tests silicochromane replaced silicomanganese in preliminary reduction and ferrochrome + ferromanganese in alloying. The burning loss of manganese was 5 - 7%, that of silicon 50 - 55% and of chrome 16 - 18% in this test series. When 50% of silicochromane was added in the furnace and 50% in the ladle, the losses of silicon were decreased to 42% and the total amount of the alloy required for reduction and alloying dropped by 10%. The loss of manganese increased to 15%, while the burning loss of chrome remained unchanged (15%). Similar results were obtained for the 220-ton furnace. The optimum composition for silicochrome was found to be 35 - 38% Mn, 32 - 35% Si and 21 - 23% Cr. The distribution of the main elements in the height of the ladle was more uniform than with reduction according to the conventional methods. The amount of gases also decreased when silicochromane was used. As to nonmetallic inclu-

KONOVALOV, B.S.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.; YEM, A.P.; KHITRIK, S.I.

Use of exothermic three-component ferroalloys as addition elements
in 14KhGS steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.12:45-49
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel alloys--Metallurgy) (Iron alloys)

GONCHAROV, I.A.; YEM, A.P.; KONOVALOV, V.S.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.; MARAKHOVSKIY, I.S.;
FILONOV, V.A.; KHITRIK, S.I.; YAITSKIY, A.K.; Prīnimali uchastiye:
RABINOVICH, A.S.; DUZENKO, G.T.; PAL'CHIK, N.V.; VAYNSHTOK, M.I.;
KONSTANTINOVA, P.L.

Determination of an efficient composition of silicochromium
and its use for alloying 14KhG8 steel. Stal' 22 no.7:615-616
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Silicon-chromium alloys)
(Steel—Metallurgy)

POPKOV, V.I.; ZAKHARIN, A.G.; MARKOVICH, I.M.; TOLSTOV, Yu.G.;
GUREVICH, B.A.; KRACHKOVSKIY, N.N.; LEBEDEV, M.M.;
MIKHAYLOV, V.I.; DENISOV, V.I.; MOSKVITIN, A.I.;
MEYEROVICH, E.A.; TELESHEV, B.A.; STEKOL'NIKOV, I.S.;
LAPITSKIY, V.I.; KHELYSTER, I.M.

Veniamin Isaakovich Veits; obituary. Elektrichestvo no.4:
91-92 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Veits, Veniamin Isaakovich, 1905-1961)

LAPITSKIY, V. I.; KONOVALOV, V. S.; KIRSANOV, V. M.; BUGRIYENKO, V. A.;
Prinimali uchastiye: LEGKOSTUP, O. I.; PATLAN', Ye. F.;
LAYKO, B. G.; FRUMKIN, A. P.; GONCHAROV, G. P.

Use of graphite as packing material in the bottom pouring of
killed steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.12:56-60
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

(Steel ingots) (Graphite)

LAPITSKIY, Vladimir Iosifovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; STUPAR',
Nikolay Ivanovich; LEGKOSTUP, Olimpiada Ivanovna;
POZDNYAKOVA, G.L., red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Metallurgy of steel] Metallurgiya stali; obshchii kurs.
Pod red. V.I.Lapitskogo. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 327 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Steel--Metallurgy)

ISAYEV, Ye.I.; KUSHNAREV, I.T.; TARAPAY, M.A.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.N.;
LAPITSKIY, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rukovo-
ditel' raboty

Developing an efficient type of nozzle and stopper for the
continuous casting of steel. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met.
6 no.1:42-49 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Continuous casting--Equipment and supplies)

LAPITSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; KONOVALOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAYKO, V.G., inzh.; LEGNOSTUP, O.I., inzh.; PATLAN', Ye.F., inzh.

Effect of the technology of making and pouring steel on the formation of internal laps in rolled pipe. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.5:17-18 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Lapitskiy, Konovalov). 2. Truboprokatnyy zavod im. K. Libknekhta (for Layko, Legkostup, Patlan').

LAPITSKIY, V.I.; RESHETNYAK, Yu.S.

Metal and slag composition during the blowing of converters by
oxygen. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.8:54-56 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KONOVALOV, V.S.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.; LEGKOSTUP, O.I.; LYSENKO, I.V.;
OKHOTSKIY, V.B.; KHOLYAVKO, Z.I.

The role of nonmetallic inclusions on the formation of internal
laps in pipe. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.10:37-42
'63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

LAPITSKIY, V.I.; STUPAR', N.I.; RUDICHEV, K.P.; OLEKSENKO, V.V.;
YAITSKIY, A.K.

Pouring rimmed steel into bottle shaped ingot molds. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:65-69 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KOCHO, V.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; ~~LAPITSKIY, V.I.~~, doktor tekhn.nauk;
PAYZANSKIY, L.D.; RESHETNYAK, Yu.S.; RUBINSKIY, P.S.;
DRYSHLYUK, V.M.; KISLYY, P.S.

Measuring the temperature of the metal during the process of
smelting in a converter with a top oxygen blow. Met. i gornorud.
prom. no. 2:28-31 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

YAKOVLEV, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUSHNAREV, I.T.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, rukovoditel' raboty

Hot longitudinal cracks on flat, continuous ingots. Met. 1
gornorud. prom. no.4:31-35 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

ZAKORA, P. F.; GRECHNYY, Ya. V.; PANIOTOV, Yu. S.; RUDOI, L. S.;
LAPITSKIY, V. I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, rukovoditel'raboty

Changes in the homogeneity of basic slag during the scrap process
and its effect on the desulfuration of the metal. Izv. vys.
ucheb.zav.; chern.met.7 no. 5:58-62 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

LAPITSKIY, V.I.; TARAPAY, M.A.; OKHOTSKIY, V.B.; LAYKO, B.G.; FIRER, L.M.
Prinimali uchastiye: SESYUK, G.S. [deceased]; KUSHNAREV, I.T.;
PATLAN', Ye.F.; PITOSHNIChENKO, G.P.; SOSEDKO, P.M.

Ways of reducing wheel discards because of angular segregation.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.7:84-89 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Zavod im.
K. Libknekhta.

ISAYEV, Ye.I.; LEUSOV, Yu.I.; OLEKSENKO, V.V.; LAPITSKIY, V.I., prof.
nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty.

Using oxothermic ferromanganese in the manufacture of medium-
manganese steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: Chern. met. 7 no.12:
36-40 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

BEL'KIND, L.D.; VENIKOV, V.A.; GLAZUNOV, A.A.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G.; ZHADIN, K.P.;
ZHEBROVSKIY, S.P.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.; NEKLYUDOV, B.K.; PAVLENKO, V.A.;
RAZEVIG, D.V.; ROSSIYEVSKIY, G.I.; SAFONOV, A.P.; SOKOLOV, N.I.;
SOLDATKINA, L.A.; TAYTS, A.A.; UL'YANOV, S.A.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.;
KHEYSTER, V.V.

Boris Arkad'evich Teleshev; on his 70th birthday and the 45th
anniversary of his engineering and educational work. Elektri-
chestvo no.9:91 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

YAVOYSKIY, V.I., *otv. red.*; BIGEYEV, A.M., *red.*; BORKO, Ye.A., *red.*; GLINKOV, M.A., *red.*; ZARVIN, Ye.Ya., *red.*; KAPUSTIN, Ye.A., *red.*; KOCHO, V.S., *red.*; KUDRIN, V.A., *red.*; LAPITSKIY, V.I., *red.*; LEVIN, S.L., *red.*; OYKS, G.N., *red.*; ROMENETS, V.A., *red.*; UMRIKHIN, P.V., *red.*; FILIPPOV, S.I., *red.*

[Theory and practice of the intensification of processes in converters and open-hearth furnaces; transactions]
Teoriia i praktika intensifikatsii protsessov v konferte-
rakh i martenovskikh pechakh; trudy. Moskva, Metallurgiya,
1965. 552p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Mezhvuzovskoye nauchnoye soveshchaniye po teorii i praktike intensifikatsii protsessov v konverterakh i martenovskikh pechakh. 2. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (for Filippov). 3. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kapustin). 4. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Umrikhin).

BELKINA, G.L.; KUROYEDOV, V.A.; LAPOVOK, V.I.; LIKHTEROV, I.M.; MERMEL'SHTEYN,
G.R.; OVCHARENKO, Ye.Ya.; PONOMAR', V.I.; SABAYEV, V.I.; SOTNIKOV, V.A.;
FAYNBERG, L.I.; FEOKTISTOVA, N.D.

X-ray spectral analysis of brass in the process of smelting.
Zav.lab. 31 no.4:427-428 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Konstruktorskoye byuro "TSvetmetavtomatika" i Artemovskiy
zavod tsvetnykh metallov im. E.I.Kviringa.

13

L 2968-66 EMT(d)/EMP(k)/EMP(l)
ACCESSION NR: AP5026355

UR/0105/64/000/009/0091/0091

AUTHOR: Bel'kind, L. D.; Venikov, V. A.; Glazunov, A. A.; Grudinskiy, P. G.; Pavlenko, V. A.; Zhadin, K. P.; Zhebrovskiy, S. P.; Lapitskiy, V. I.; Neklyudov, B. K.; Razevig, D. V.; Rossiyskiy, G. I.; Safonov, A. P.; Sokolov, N. I.; Soldatkina, L. A.; Tayts, A. A.; Ul'yanov, S. A.; Podoseyev, A. M.; Khoyster, V. A.

TITLE: Professor B. A. Teleshev on this 70th birthday and the 45th anniversary of his engineering, scientific, and teaching activity

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 9, 1964, 91

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel

ABSTRACT: Boris Arkad'yevich Teleshev was seventy years old 12 March 1964. He graduated from the electromechanical department of the Petrograd Polytechnic Institute in 1917 and gained the title Electrical Engineer in 1920. In the Union of Electric Power Stations of the Moskovskiy rayon, Teleshev was one of the founders of the first dispatcher service of the Moscow Power System, the chief dispatcher of this system, the manager of the high-voltage networks of the Moscow Union, the chief engineer in construction of the Moscow high-voltage network and of the high-voltage networks of the

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Moskovskiy rayon and the chief engineer in construction of the Bobrikovsk (now Novomoskovsk) hydroelectric station. In connection with the reorganization of construction in 1931, Teleshev was transferred to Energostroy, first as chief engineer of the Moscow division and then as deputy chief of the design administration of Energostroy (now Teploelektroproyekt). In 1934, Teleshev took the post of assistant director of the Scientific Section of the Power Engineering Institute imeni Khrushchevskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR and worked as the immediate assistant to Academician G. M. Khrushchevskiy in directing the Institute until 1946. Starting in 1923, he did scientific research work first at the Moscow Institute of Mechanics im. Lomonosov and then at the Institute of National Economy im. Plekhanov. After the founding of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute in 1930, Teleshev transferred to that Institute and worked there until 1940. Here he was Lecturer of the Department of "Central Electric Stations" and a professor in the department. He received his professorship in 1933. He was Dean of the Electric Power Department of the Institute from 1932-1935. In 1940, Teleshev was made director of the Department of Electrical Engineering of the Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology where he remained until 1955. In 1944 he took part in organising the Power Engineer-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5026355

ing Department of the Moscow Institute of Engineering Economics im. S. Ordzhonikidze. From 1946 to the present, Teleshev has been director of the Department of "Electric Stations and Substations" and there have been two printings of his textbook on a course in "General Electrical Engineering." Teleshev has acted in a consultative capacity in plans for a great number of electrical stations and networks. He participated in the Government Consultation on the Dneper hydroelectric station im. V. I. Lenin. He has been an active member of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Power Industry for more than 20 years. He was chairman of the Moscow board of the Society from 1944 to 1951. For his service to the Society, he has been made a permanent member. In 1950 he was elected deputy in the Moscow Council of Deputies of the Workers. He has been decorated with the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and with medals.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NR REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: EE

JPRS

Card 3/3

LAPITSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; LEUSOV, Yu.I.;
ISAYEV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; OLEKSENKO, V.V.

Intensification of the process of steel deoxidation. Met.
i gornorud. prom. no.3:28 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

S/853/62/000/000/008/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Zhukov, S. L., Skladnov, I. K., Lapitskiy, Yu. A., Novikov, M. S.

TITLE: Investigating the scale resistance of heat-resistant alloy sheets

SOURCE: Termostoykost'zharoprochnykh splavov, sbornik statey, Ed. by
N. M. Sklyarov Moscow, Oborongiz, 1962, 165 - 169

TEXT: The suitability of sheet materials for the manufacture of combustion chambers was tested on a machine designed by the authors (Author's Certificate no. 89849). The machine makes it possible to check and inspect the sheet material as if under operational conditions. The specimen is heated by passing electric current and cooled by an air jet. The thermal cycles are automatically controlled and their number is registered by a special electric counter. The whole heating-cooling cycle lasts from 30 sec to 2 minutes and more, and depends on the given conditions. One- and two- beveled specimens were tested at temperatures ranging from 200 to 900°C. The specimens were made of alloys X20H80T3 (Kh20N80T3) X20H80T (Kh20N80T) X18H12M2 (Kh18N12M2) X18H11B (Kh18N11B), and chrome steels with 27% Cr and with 5% Ni. The number of thermal cycles until

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Investigating the scale resistance of...

S/853/62/000/000/008/008
A006/A101

the breakdown of specimens was almost twice as low for one-bevel as for two-bevel specimens; it decreased with higher quenching temperatures. At close quenching temperatures, alloy Kh20N80T was found to be more resistant to the effect of thermal cycles than the Kh20N80T3 alloy. The specimens broke down along the grain boundaries without noticeable plastic deformation. Higher quenching temperatures increasing from 1050 to 1,200°C caused the growth of solid solution grains in alloy Kh20N80T and increased ductility at room temperature; ductility was reduced at elevated temperatures. The number of thermal cycles until the appearance of cracks was sharply reduced at higher quenching temperatures. There are 3 tables and 1 figure. ✓

Card 2/2

ARABEY, B.G. (Moskva); SHTROM, Ye.N. (Moskva); LAPITSKIY, Yu.A. (Moskva)

Characteristics of the technology of making compact parts and the
mechanical properties of certain rare-earth metal hexaborides.

Porosh.met. 4 no.5:65-70 S-O '64.

(MIRA 18:10)

L 32223-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPP(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Ps-h/Pu-h
IJP(e) JD/JG/AT/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4046747

S/0226/64/000/005/0065/0070

37
B

AUTHOR: Arabey, B.G. (Moscow); Shtrom, Ye.N. (Moscow); Lapitskiy, Yu.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Characteristics of the production process of compact parts and mechanical properties of certain rare metal hexaborides

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 65-70

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum boride, samarium boride, europium boride, dysprosium boride, hot workability, density, brittleness

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the laws governing the hot workability of La, Sm, Eu and Dy hexaborides and assessed their mechanical properties. 10 mm diam. and 70x30x20 mm specimens were subjected to hot pressing for 1 to 25 minutes. Compact parts having a density that approximates the calculated value were produced within the 1250 to 2050 C range under a load application of 500 da/cm². It is noteworthy that the effect of specific pressure on elasticity was found to be negligible and the temperature of initial shrinkage was invariable for all specimens. Appreciable brittleness was noted in all specimens. Bending

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L 32223-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046747

strength at room temperature was 13 to 18 dn/mm². Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 25Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card2/2

IAPITSKIY, Yu. Ya.

Occurrence of fog formation in undrained areas. Metero. i
gidrol. no. 2:31-32 F '53. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Kaliningradskaya oblastnaya opytno-meliorativnaya stantsiya.
(Fog)

LAPITSKIY, Yu.Ya.

Annual clover in Smolensk Province. Zemledelie7 no.1:78-79
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Smolenskoye meliorativnoye opytnoye pole.
(Smolensk Province--Clover)

LAPITSKIY, YU. YA.

10710

S/120/62/000/004/006/047
E039/E420

244730
AUTHORS:

Malyshov, I.F., Popkovich, A.V., Roshal', G.Ya.,
Zheleznikov, F.G., Lysov, A.V., Tsepakin, S.G.,
Solnyshkov, A.I., Boytsov, A.S., Astakhov, Ye.Ya.,
Mironov, B.V., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Batalin, V.A.,
Khoroshkov, V.S.

TITLE: The electrostatic accelerator - Injector of the proton
synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 37-45

TEXT: An electrostatic accelerator used as an injector in the
7.0 GeV proton synchrotron developed in 1956 by NIIIEFA is
described. The pressure chamber is 2200 mm in diameter and
7400 mm high and is intended for working pressures of up to
16 atm. Insulating gas is N₂:CO₂ mixture with a ratio of partial
pressure of 3:1. The main column is of conventional segmented
construction using polymethylmetacrylate. Values of the
dependence of the voltage produced on the gas pressure shows that
4 MV is obtained at 6.5 atm and 5.7 MV at 16 atm and a relative
humidity of < 1%. The charge transporter belt is a six layer
Card 1/2

The electrostatic accelerator ...

S/120/62/000/004/006/047
E039/E420

fabric driven by a 3000 rpm 10 kW motor at 20 m/sec. The accelerating tube and its electrode system is described in detail: it is 300 mm inner diameter with 44 segments and the residual pressure is 2 to 5×10^{-6} mm Hg. A Penning type discharge is used in the ion source which provides 0.3 mA total ion current on continuous operation or 20 mA pulsed; the proton component being 10 to 12% and 65% respectively. The energy of the injected particles is stabilized to about 0.1%. Results of operation in 1960-61 show that beam currents of 4 to 5 mA are obtained at 4 MV. There are 10 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATIONS: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute for Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)
Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1962

Card 2/2

LAPITSKIY, Yu. Ya.

h07h5

S/120/62/000/004/011/047
E140/E420

06.17.71
AUTHORS: Vladimirovskiy, V.V., Koshkarov, D.G., Onosovskiy, K.K.,
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Lazarev, N.V., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Pligin, Yu.S.,
Batalin, V.A.

TITLE: The ion guide and beam-introduction system of the
proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 70-75

TEXT: From experimental work on the 4 Mev electrostatic generator
used for beam injection, it was found that the diameter of the
matched beam in the accelerator chamber would be not less than
about 25 mm. The injection system was therefore designed to use
plane condensers instead of slot condensers. As the phase volume
of the beam was four times greater than expected, the focusing was
strengthened by the use of quadrupole lenses. The beam
introduction system is shown in Fig.2, where $C_{1,2,3}$ are
condensers. C_1 is constructed from stainless steel plates,
 $\ell = 600$ mm, $h = 35$ mm, bent to a radius of 4000 mm,
 $V = 80$ kV, $\omega = 171$ mr, $\Delta V/V = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$.
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The ion guide and beam-introduction ... E140/E420

C_2 has $\ell = 220$ mm, $h = 20$ mm, $V = 62$ kV, $\omega = 85$ mr and $\Delta V/V = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$. C_3 has $\ell = 220$ mm, $h = 80$ mm, $V = 56$ kV, $\omega = 9.6$ mr, $\Delta V/V = 1 \times 10^{-2}$, where ℓ is length of the plates, h is the distance between them, ω is the angle through which the beam is bent and $\Delta V/V$ is the required stability. Calculation on the design of the system and its adjustment are given, in particular design details are presented on the first condenser C_1 , the electrostatic quadrupole lenses, the ion guide and the magnetic quadrupole lenses. The electrostatic quadrupole lens consists essentially of four stainless steel plates with a hyperbolic profile and the magnetic quadrupole lens is calculated for a gradient of 350 Oe/cm and a length of 15 cm with a magnetic aperture of 60 mm. There are 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1962
Card 2/3

LAPITSKIY, Yu. Ya.

10766

S/120/62/000/004/047/047
E039/E420

24.6/80

AUTHORS: Vladimirskiy, V.V., Gol'din, L.L., Pligin, Yu.S.,
Veselov, M.A., Talyzin, A.N., Tarasov, Ye.K.,
Koshkarov, D.G., Lapitskiy, Yu. Ya., Darabash, L.Z.,
Kleopov, I.F., Lebedev, P.I., Kuz'min, A.A.,
Batalin, V.A., Onosovskiy, K.K., Uvarov, V.A.,
Vodop'yanov, F.A.

TITLE: Adjustment of the acceleration regime of the 7 Gev
proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 248-255

TEXT: In order to establish the optimum parameters for
programming the control frequency the intensity, position,
and frequency and amplitude of transverse oscillation of the beam
is measured in three stages: (1) during the first revolution,
(2) with a circulating beam and (3) with acceleration.
For measurements on the first revolution long afterglow
scintillation screens are used which are either observed visually
or by means of a television camera. The screens are placed in
the sections between magnet blocks; 15 in the initial part and
10 in the final part of the chamber. It is shown that the orbit does not
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Adjustment of the acceleration ...

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E039/E420

deviate by more than 1.5 cm from the axis during the first revolution. Circulating beams without acceleration are obtained which continue for 20 to 30 revs. The circulating current is determined by means of a flight tube and the transverse oscillation frequency with an electrostatic probe with double vertical and horizontal plates. Scintillation screens in the form of a grid with 85% transmission are used to show the beam position and diameter for 5 to 10 revs. The beam diameter is shown to be about 4 cm under normal conditions. Investigations are carried out on the optimum form of the frequency - time relation for holding the beam in orbit. The width of the trapping region is ± 3 Kc/s for an initial frequency of 750 Kc/s which agrees well with theoretical estimates. Preliminary adjustment permitted the attainment of 6.2 Gev protons and after adjustment 7.2 Gev protons were obtained on October 25, 1961. The usual intensity on a normal cycle lies in the range 3 to 5×10^9 . There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
SUBMITTED: April 11, 1962 Physics GKAE)
Card 2/2

Lapitskiy, Yu. Ya.
USSR/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods of Measurement
and Investigation

C-2

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33829

Author : Lapitskiy, Yu. Ya., Levintov, I. I., Slivkov, I. N., Shamshev, V. N.

Institution : Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Focusing System of Ionic Accelerating Tube

Original
Periodical : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 4, 733-739

Abstract : A method is given for the calculation of an ion-optical system of a 6-section accelerating tube of one Mv and the experimental results are listed. The principal focusing system consists of 2 electrodes, located directly past the output opening of an ion source. This system produces a converging beam of ions. The position of the point of convergence can be varied over a wide range by varying the potential V_1 on the first of the above electrodes. Thus, the variation of the value of V_1 (over a range from 8 to 32 kv) is a convenient

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USSR/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods of
Measurement and Investigation

C-2

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33829

method of regulating the diameter of the beam on the target.
A setup is described for measuring the ion current and for
visually observing the beam near the target. The developed
focusing system has made it possible to obtain at the out-
put of the tube a conveniently adjustable ion beam with a
current of up to $800 \mu\text{a}$ continuously and up to 2 ma in pulses.

Card 2/2

LAPITSKIY, Yu. Ya.

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V. Focusing system for an ion-accelerator tube. Yu. Ya.
Lapitskiy, L. I. Levintov, L. N. Slirkov, and V. N. Shamahev.
Soviet Phys. Tech. Phys. 1, 714-20 (1957) (English transla-
tion) R. M. R.